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VOL. 25. NO. 7778.

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ONLY

NEWEST HELPS.

of Imitations.

PANE

EVER INVENTED

TIN AND WOOD.

merged Wood from Tin and Worms. Is from rust Wood from insects and decay Paint for iron and wooden Ships, Car

parcels and waterproofing and preserving

Fine Harness Boots Buggy tops etc can

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LAW & CO.,

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CELEBRATED

Cigar-Havana, Key West

CIGARS,

"FOR CUEVOR"

THE ARE THE BEST.

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Bankers Plus and Morrison sta. Portland, Or

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ROYAL

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absolutely Pure,

never variegated, a marvel of fine

and whiteness. Made from the best

and purest materials. Sold only in

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WALTER BROS.

FOELBLING & VOSS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Any Biscuits, Crackers

ant Ship Bread,

Bread and Pastry.

JET BISCUITS IN PAPER BOXES

AND THIS IS SPECIALTY.

Second St., cor. Ash, Portland, Or.

OREGON

White Goods Manufac't.

Wholesale and Retail.

Salesroom, 68 Morrison street, between

Third and Fourth.

P.S.—All country orders given special at

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KING LEE & CO.

San Juan Lime!

LANGDON BRAND.

No old stock; every barrel fresh from

the kiln. Renowned for its superior

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where, call on us for price. Special bids

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TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO.,

34 Front st., corner Ash,

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We offer 10 more

To the Trace:

Chairs & Co's Superior and Reliable

Furniture and Japans

Novelties, Pictures, Porcelain,

Brass, Copper, Zinc,

Leather, Damask, Silk,

etc. etc. etc.

JOHN E. LIDLAW & CO.,

AGENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

The stock of goods in store occupied by

John E. Lidlaw & Co.

on the 4th of April, 1865. Par-

ceaseable time of the Association will be

and after, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. or at

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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1885.

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS

The primary truth of temperance reform is the name. Work to diminish the demand for intoxicating liquors. You never can cut off the supply so long as a large demand exists. Prohibition reverses this rule. It directs its chief energies against those who supply the market, instead of trying to reduce or stop the demand that makes the market. The method is impracticable. It is all absurd. Legal protection therefore amounts to little. Its organs are now more inclined than ever to admit that it is a failure, so far as attempted by separate states. They claim now that the only way to make it successful is to bring the general government to the point of prohibition by legislation, and laws and interpretation, within the United States, of every species of liquor that has alcoholic properties. But every person of sound judgment, whether he would like to destroy the liquor traffic or not, knows that this is visionary and impossible. It is, indeed, useless to discuss it.

What there is to do is to work for temperance reform through the only practicable methods. Teach, educate, press in all ways, the principle and practice of abstinence. Push the work in the family, urge it in the school, bring to bear in favor of it the manifold and powerful forces of society. Press upon the young in the name of science, of morality, of duty, of religion. Give it the support of parental authority and example. Encourage the schools to give lessons without ceasing upon the nature of alcoholic action and its effects. Make the young know that alcohol is a poison, and nothing less. Bring the great forces of social pressure to bear, with increasing power, in favor of abstinence. Insist that drinking usages shall be held disgraceful. Make the contest for temperance on these lines, and stop the sale of liquors by stopping the consumption. Put the cart behind, not before, the horse.

Dr. Theodore Cuyler, of New York, has been for years one of the most strenuous of all the advocates of prohibitory laws. It is said he is dead whether Neal Dow himself has done more than Dr. Cuyler to turn in the strength of the temperance cause. He was an ardent supporter of St. John last year. But somehow recently he has risen to an eminence that gives him another and wider view of the subject. The fruit of this new observation he puts into a discourse never excused for clearness, force and penetration. He says: "The temperance is not a temporary institution created by statute, it is the creation of the drinking usages of society. No fool would ever open a liquor saloon and get out a license for it in any community in which there was no demand for strong drink. Even the worst drayman does not open a saloon from sheer malice to kill his neighbor. He opens it simply to profit by the custom and draw in the trade. The most effective way to break up the liquor traffic is to get away its customers and slaves it. It is time that temperance advocates ceased to leverage saloon-keepers as friends and to speak of their customers as poor, innocent people who never go voluntarily to a bar-room counter."

This is the recognition of the fact that the liquor traffic is not the cause, of the drinking usages of society. For a long time past the discovery is remarkable indeed. But Dr. Cuyler goes further. He warns the temperance reformers that they are committing a most serious error in giving excessive prominence to the civil and political aspects of the reform. They are misled, he thinks, "by the specious assertion that proslavery was removed by a political party, which is really a very slight and trifling factor in the political conflict between the drink traffic and the political conflict which was waged under the banners of 'no' and 'we speech and free labor'." Dr. Cuyler seems to have discovered the dimmness of the "mug" since voting for St. John, and it must be confessed that there is something in the story of the St. John campaign that might well have the effect of an eye-opener upon any true friend of the temperance cause.

It would seem that in considering the subject the first thing that would occur to anyone would be this, namely, the impossibility of putting down the liquor traffic by the hand of force. One of the strongest of all things is the inability of most prohibitionists to see this. Till recently Dr. Cuyler did not see it, but seeing now, he says: "It is as easy as gravitation that if a large number of prohibitionists are determined to have invasions, they will manage somehow to get them, even if we pile up prohibitory laws as high as the towers of Brooklyn bridge. We must address our selves, therefore, to the individual consciences of the people, old and young, and ply them with arguments and persuasions, to let the bottle alone. Death to the bottle is the only sure death to the drayman, and the bottle can only be broken by appeals to the consciences, hearts and hands of our fellow-men." Here, indeed, is a great light set in a place hitherto extremely dark!

STATE INFLUENCE

In the April *Century* Mr. Theodore Roosevelt contributes a paper on the New York legislature which is not only interesting, but in many respects valuable as an essay on our present methods of state legislation. His conclusions, on the whole, are encouraging, although he records as belief that nearly one-third of the members of the New York legislature are open to bribery, and that the foreign born element, on the other hand, of the foreign born element from the rural districts, who, if he is present, is a pure and substantial vote in the country.

Mr. Roosevelt, himself a young man, creates much of the good done at Albany to the young men who go there with bright ideas, pure purposes and clean hands. Many of them however come to grief, because in their anxiety to carry through a great measure to please their people at home, they are led to harken votes for votes. If they stand out, constituents will be offended, if they yield, they are lost. On this point he says, "most of them soon get to realize the fact that, if they wished to enjoy their brief space of political life, I must, if I can, get them, that they, if they, will have to make a trade with me, so I am destined to be a real political question, and the result would affect his own political prospects. No man can go to good service in the legislature so long as he is working over the effect of his constituents on his own future."

Of course there could be no direct shipped, during a time of war with Russia or England, but the railroad is which now connect Western Russia with Germany and the other eastern European countries, would doubtless soon be called to carry on a large part of the traffic in meat, but the United States, if it is not at all likely that it would find production anywhere, its culture would go on in England, Russia and India precisely as if there were no war, and war itself could not greatly increase the consumption demand.

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As to India, no possible armament of her power could perceptibly weaken her productiveness. The only problem would be that of transportation and this would be an easy one for "the mistress of the seas." Russia's navy is nothing as compared with that of England. As a means of securing food at home and, by way of promoting grain production in India, England could well afford to do it. Indeed, the problem of transportation could be solved by the purchase of steamers, and the British vessels and the British tonnage are almost all in British vessels and that they must go to the east from the lack of other tonnage. From the mouth of the Columbia river to England, seventeen thousand miles or thereabouts in a ship salas, is a long plank for an English ship to run. A fast steamer could make such a voyage with facility, and it is not to be expected that the dangers of the passage would add to the price of tonnage and to rates of insurance and lessen the value of cargoes in hazard. It is a serious question if these disadvantages will

not almost counterbalance the advantages originally growing out of the war.

There is another element in the situation tending to discourage notions of profit to us. High protection we have recently been established in Germany and France with the idea of protecting this production and; it is likely that the decrease in the demand for our oats will be as great as the increase in the demand for wheat, British, as a result of the stoppage of our ships. The

war will have as an indirect advantage of the war, if it should come, some change in the shipping laws, which under an ignorant idea of protection have driven our flag from the ocean. When it becomes impossible to cross the Atlantic, in safety in a British ship, when our food supplies for Europe are unsafe on the ocean under the British flag, when it is found that the advantages of a great European war are greater, or partly so, because of our own stupid and vicious ways, then perhaps congress will be impressed with the necessity for a change. Our merchants will be allowed to engage in shipping on business principles.

War between England and Russia would be very expensive business. Its cost would be not short of \$1,000,000,000 per year, and it is not likely that England would get two or three hundred million dollars to fight it. The war would last for a year, and the number of persons reaching the age susceptible to cancer has increased in a greater ratio than have deaths from the disease. The toller from the enemy is the same, but the number brought to the front is greater." This may serve to explain the fact that it is more prevalent in New England than in the west, where the proportion of old people is greatest.

A dozen postoffice inspectors, including J. J. Murphy of Oregon, are dismissed. It is said that the opposition to pay this class of oil clerks has not been so intense as to bring about the removal of the men. The New Englanders think that the men who would come to America for investment would be put into British consuls and Russian bonds. On the whole, it may be doubted if we should have benefits from the war sufficient to compensate for its disadvantages. People would be ill of plethora. We have too recently tasted the bitterness of a recoil from inwholesome infliction to the natural order of things to want the experience over again.

JUDGEL BOISE'S REPORT

In his younger and better years, before he turned demagogue and charlatan, when he held his character above a false ambition and while still he felt that it was wrong to lie, Judge Boise would not have resorted to contemptible induction. People would be ill of plethora. We have too recently tasted the bitterness of a recoil from inwholesome infliction to the natural order of things to want the experience over again.

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nature and of the temptations to which it is exposed in the effort to make a living which a good many preachers are without. With such a knowledge the pulpit would not be marred by the inconsiderate utterances on social and political questions which are so frequent. In New York a few Sundays ago a minister gave an account of two or three remedies for the prevailing crime in the city, the inaction of unmeriting judges, the want of a good law and the want of a good judge. This was deemed worthy of commendation by the church, and it is one of the many bad things said in the pulpit which are suggestive of the old fashioned ecclesiastical cruelty which supported the iniquity on, rather than the wisdom which cometh from above.

The New York *World of Record* says it cannot be denied that the death rate from cancer is increasing absolutely and relatively in some parts of the world. But that there is now a greater susceptibility to cancer than formerly has not yet been proved. Cancer is a disease of the degenerative period of life. It occurs between the ages of 40 and 60. Now, improved modes of living have increased the number of persons living to the age of 40, and the investigation shows that one agent on the coast adds twice as much to the incidence of cancer as the coast adds to the incidence of cancer. The toller from the enemy is the same, but the number brought to the front is greater." This may serve to explain the fact that it is more prevalent in New England than in the west, where the proportion of old people is greatest.

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